=> index bioscience medicine

INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, ANTE, AQUALINE, AQUASCI, BIOENG, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DISSABS, DRUGB, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ...' ENTERED AT 09:57:43 ON 17 MAR 2006

73 FILES IN THE FILE LIST IN STNINDEX

=> s (3-beta-galactosyltransferase# or galactosyltransferase#
or (galactose(w)transferase#))
13 FILE ADISCTI
1 FILE ADISNEWS
203 FILE AGRICOLA
30 FILE ANABSTR
19 FILE AQUASCI
95 FILE BIOENG
3039 FILE BIOSIS
332 FILE BIOTECHABS
332 FILE BIOTECHDS
1168 FILE BIOTECHNO
13 FILES SEARCHED...
510 FILE CABA
3865 FILE CAPLUS
41 FILE CEABA-VTB
11 FILE CIN
108 FILE CONFSCI
3 FILE CROPU
58 FILE DDFB
21 FILES SEARCHED...
59 FILE DDFU
1607 FILE DGENE
144 FILE DISSABS
58 FILE DRUGB
75 FILE DRUGU
27 FILES SEARCHED...
12 FILE EMBAL
2513 FILE EMBASE
923 FILE ESBIOBASE
34 FILE FEDRIP
32 FILES SEARCHED...
7 FILE FROSTI
48 FILE FSTA
2701 FILE GENBANK
289 FILE IFIPAT
1 FILE IMSDRUGNEWS
1 FILE IMSRESEARCH
405 FILE JICST-EPLUS
698 FILE LIFESCI
3139 FILE MEDLINE
5 FILE NIOSHTIC
5 FILE NTIS
1 FILE OCEAN
1048 FILE PASCAL
50 FILES SEARCHED...
5 FILE PHAR
4 FILE PHIN
25 FILE PROMT
2612 FILE SCISEARCH
901 FILE TOXCENTER
1185 FILE USPATFULL
95 FILE USPAT2
2 FILE VETB
3 FILE VETU
67 FILES SEARCHED...
199 FILE WPIDS
3 FILE WPIFV
199 FILE WPINDEX

70 FILES SEARCHED...
1 FILE IPA
3 FILE NAPRALERT
26 FILE NLDB

54 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 73 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L1 QUE (3-BETA-GALACTOSYLTRANSFERASE# OR GALACTOSYLTRANSFERASE# OR (GALACTOSE (W) TRANSFERASE#))

=> d rank

F1	3865	CAPLUS
F2	3139	MEDLINE
F3	3039	BIOSIS
F4	2701	GENBANK
F5	2612	SCISEARCH
F6	2513	EMBASE
F7	1607	DGENE
F8	1185	USPATFULL
F9	1168	BIOTECHNO
F10	1048	PASCAL
F11	923	ESBIOBASE
F12	901	TOXCENTER
F13	698	LIFESCI
F14	510	CABA
F15	405	JICST-EPLUS
F16	332	BIOTECHABS
F17	332	BIOTECHDS
F18	289	IFIPAT
F19	203	AGRICOLA
F20	199	WPIDS
F21	199	WPINDEX
F22	144	DISSABS
F23	108	CONFSCI

=> file f1-f3, f5-f6, f8-f20

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:02:02 ON 17 MAR 2006
COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:02:02 ON 17 MAR 2006

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 10:02:02 ON 17 MAR 2006
Copyright (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation

FILE 'SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 10:02:02 ON 17 MAR 2006
Copyright (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 10:02:02 ON 17 MAR 2006
Copyright (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 10:02:02 ON 17 MAR 2006
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'BIOTECHNO' ENTERED AT 10:02:02 ON 17 MAR 2006
COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 Elsevier Science B.V., Amsterdam. All rights reserved.

FILE 'PASCAL' ENTERED AT 10:02:02 ON 17 MAR 2006
COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.

FILE 'ESBIOBASE' ENTERED AT 10:02:02 ON 17 MAR 2006
COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 Elsevier Science B.V., Amsterdam. All rights reserved.

FILE 'TOXCENTER' ENTERED AT 10:02:02 ON 17 MAR 2006
COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 ACS

FILE 'LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 10:02:02 ON 17 MAR 2006
COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 Cambridge Scientific Abstracts (CSA)

FILE 'CABA' ENTERED AT 10:02:02 ON 17 MAR 2006
COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 CAB INTERNATIONAL (CABI)

FILE 'JICST-EPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:02:02 ON 17 MAR 2006
COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST)

FILE 'BIOTECHABS' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED

FILE 'BIOTECHDS' ENTERED AT 10:02:02 ON 17 MAR 2006
COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 THE THOMSON CORPORATION

FILE 'IFIPAT' ENTERED AT 10:02:02 ON 17 MAR 2006
COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 IFI CLAIMS(R) Patent Services (IFI)

FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 10:02:02 ON 17 MAR 2006

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 10:02:02 ON 17 MAR 2006
COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 THE THOMSON CORPORATION

=> s L1
  8 FILES SEARCHED...
L2 23029 L1

=> s (gene or sequence or polynucleotide) (s)L2
  7 FILES SEARCHED...
L3 4673 (GENE OR SEQUENCE OR POLYNUCLEOTIDE) (S) L2

=> s (clon? or express? or recombina?)(s)L3
  8 FILES SEARCHED...
L4 2666 (CLON? OR EXPRESS? OR RECOMBINA?)(S) L3

=> s (method/ or process? or produc?)(s)L4
'METHOD/ ' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
For a list of field codes for the current file, enter "HELP SFIELDS"
at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s (method? or process? or produc?)(s)L4
  6 FILES SEARCHED...
  8 FILES SEARCHED...
  13 FILES SEARCHED...
L5 1165 (METHOD? OR PROCESS? OR PRODUC?)(S) L4

=> s (human or (homo(w)sapiens))(s)L5
  9 FILES SEARCHED...
L6 511 (HUMAN OR (HOMO(W) SAPIENS))(S) L5

=> s (UDP-galactose or galactose)(s)L6
L7 171 (UDP-GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSE)(S) L6

=> s transf?(s)L7
  9 FILES SEARCHED...
L8 126 TRANSF?(S) L7

=> s n-acetylgalactosamine(s)L8
L9 9 N-ACETYLGALACTOSAMINE(S) L8

=> s acetylgalactosamine(s)L8
L10 9 ACETYLGALACTOSAMINE(S) L8

=> s non-reducing(s)L8
L11 3 NON-REDUCING(S) L8

=> dup rem l8
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L8
L12 94 DUP REM L8 (32 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> dup rem l9
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L9
L13 6 DUP REM L9 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs L13 1-6

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 6 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:306982 USPATFULL
TITLE: Methods for identifying marker genes for cancer
INVENTOR(S): Feinstein, Elena, Rehovot, ISRAEL
Gudkov, Andrei V., Gates Mills, OH, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004241653	A1	20041202
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-335053	A1	20021231 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-345317P	20011231 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: MARSHALL, GERSTEIN & BORUN LLP, 6300 SEARS TOWER, 233 S. WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO, IL, 60606
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 36
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 348 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 23667
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention describes a method of identifying tissue-specific tumor markers, and diagnostic and therapeutic methods and compositions of using the same. More specifically, the invention presents a method for a rational search of diagnostic and prognostic cancer markers and therapeutic targets among the genes negatively regulated by tumor suppressor genes.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 6 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:184542 USPATFULL
TITLE: UDP-galactose: beta-N-acetyl-glucosamine beta1,3 galactosyltransferases, beta3gal-T5
INVENTOR(S): Clausen, Henrik, Holte, DENMARK
Amado, Margarida, La Jolla, CA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Neose Technologies, Inc. (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004142425	A1	20040722
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-777828	A1	20040212 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 2001-831630, filed on 10 May 2001, PENDING A 371 of International Ser. No. WO 1999-US26807, filed on 11 Nov 1999, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DK 1998-1483	19981113

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP, 1701 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA, 19103-2921
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 25
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 5 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2050
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A novel gene defining anovel enzyme in the UDP-D-galactose: .beta.-N-acetylglucosamine/.beta.-N-acetylgalactosamine .beta.1,3galactosyltransferase family, termed .beta3Gal-T5, with unique enzymatic properties is disclosed. The enzymatic activity of .beta.3Gal-T5 is shown to be distinct from that of previously identified enzymes of this gene family. The inventon discloses isolated DNA molecules and DNA constructs encoding .beta.3Gal-T5 and derivatives thereof by way of amino acid deletion, substitution or insertion

exhibiting .beta.3Gal-T5 activity, as well as cloning and expression vectors including such DNA, cells tranfected with the vectors, and recombinant methods for providing .beta.3Gal-T5. The enzyme .beta.3Gal-T5 and .beta.3Gal-T5-active derivatives thereof are disclosed, in particular soluble derivatives comprising the catalytically active domain of .beta.3Gal-T5. Further, the invention discloses methods of obtaining .beta.1,3galactosyl glycosylated saccharides, glycopeptides or glycoproteins by use of an enzymically active .beta.3Gal-T5 protein or, fusion protein thereof or by using cells stably transfected with a vector including DNA encoding an enzymatically active .beta.3Gal-T5 protein as an expression system for recombinant production of such glycopeptides or glycoproteins. Also a method for the identification of DNA sequence variations in the .beta.3Gal-T5 gene by isolating DNA from a patient, amplifying .beta.3Gal-T5-coding exons by PCR, and detecting the presence of DNA sequence variation, are disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 6 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:250154 USPATFULL
TITLE: UDP-galactose: .beta.-N-acetyl-glucosamine .beta.1,3galactosyltransferases, .beta.3Gal-T5
INVENTOR(S): Clausen, Henrik, Norske Alle 3, Holte, DENMARK DK-2840
Amado, Margarida, 3137-L Via Alicante, La Jolla, CA, United States 92037

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6800468	B1	20041005
	WO 2000029558		20000525
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-831630		20010510 (9)
	WO 1999-US26807		19991111

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DK 1998-1483	19981113

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Rao, Manjunath
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 29
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 5 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2169
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A novel gene defining anovel enzyme in the UDP-D-galactose: .beta.-N-acetylglucosamine/.beta.-N-acetylgalactosamine .beta.1,3galactosyltransferase family, termed.beta.3Gal-T5, with unique enzymatic properties is disclosed. The enzymatic activity of .beta.3Gal-T5 is shown to be distinct from that of previously identified enzymes of this gene family. The inventon discloses isolated DNA molecules and DNA constructs encoding .beta.3Gal-T5 and derivatives thereof by way of amino acid deletion, substitution or insertion exhibiting .beta.3Gal-T5 activity, as well as cloning and expression vectors including such DNA, cells tranfected with the vectors, and recombinant methods for providing .beta.3Gal-T5. The enzyme .beta.3Gal-T5 and .beta.3Gal-T5-active derivatives thereof are disclosed, in particular soluble derivatives comprising the catalytically active domain of .beta.3Gal-T5. Further, the invention discloses methods of obtaining .beta.1,3galactosyl glycosylated saccharides, glycopeptides or glycoproteins by use of an enzymically active .beta.3Gal-T5 protein or fusion protein thereof or by using cells stably transfected with a vector including DNA encoding an enzymatically active .beta.3Gal-T5 protein as an expression system for recombinant production of such glycopeptides or glycoproteins. Also a method for the identification of DNA sequence variations in the .beta.3Gal-T5 gene by isolating DNA from a patient, amplifying .beta.3Gal-T5-coding exons by PCR, and detecting the presence of DNA sequence variation, are disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 6 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2006 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
DUPLICATE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:36800226 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: A single point mutation reverses the donor specificity of human blood group B-synthesizing galactosyltransferase
AUTHOR: Marcus S.L.; Polakowski R.; Seto N.O.L.; Leinala E.; Borisova S.; Blancher A.; Roubinet F.; Evans S.V.; Palcic M.M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: M.M. Palcic, Department of Chemistry, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2G2, Canada.
E-mail: monica.palcic@ualberta.ca
SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry, (04 APR 2003), 278/14 (12403-12405), 21 reference(s)
CODEN: JBCHA3 ISSN: 0021-9258
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 2003:36800226 BIOTECHNO
AB Blood group A and B antigens are carbohydrate structures that are synthesized by glycosyltransferase enzymes. The final step in B antigen synthesis is carried out by an .alpha.1-3 ***galactosyltransferase*** (GTB) that ***transfers*** ***galactose*** from UDP-Gal to type 1 or type 2, .alpha.Fuc1.fwdarw.213Gal-R (H)-terminating acceptors. Similarly the A antigen is ***produced*** by an .alpha.1-3 N-acetylgalactosaminyl- ***transferase*** that ***transfers*** ***N*** - ***acetylgalactosamine*** from UDP-GalNAc to H-acceptors. ***Human*** .alpha.1-3 N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase and GTB are highly homologous enzymes differing in only four of 354 amino acids (R176G, G235S, L266M, and G268A). Single crystal x-ray diffraction studies have shown that the latter two of these amino acids are responsible for the difference in donor specificity, while the other residues have roles in acceptor binding and turnover. Recently a novel cis-AB allele was discovered that ***produced*** A and B cell surface structures. It had codons corresponding to GTB with a single point mutation that replaced the conserved amino acid proline 234 with serine. Active enzyme ***expressed*** from a synthetic ***gene*** corresponding to GTB with a P234S mutation shows a dramatic and complete reversal of donor specificity. Although this enzyme contains all four "critical" amino acids associated with the ***production*** of blood group B antigen, it preferentially utilizes the blood group A donor UDP-GalNAc and shows only marginal ***transfer*** of UDP-Gal. The crystal structure of the mutant reveals the basis for the shift in donor specificity.

L13 ANSWER 5 OF 6 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-07423 BIOTECHDS
TITLE: A galactose-transferase and a DNA encoding it; vector expression in host cell for recombinant proteoglycan and glucosaminoglycan production
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Seikagaku; Furukawa K
LOCATION: Japan.
PATENT INFO: JP 2000312587 14 Nov 2000
APPLICATION INFO: JP 1999-122555 28 Apr 1999
PRIORITY INFO: JP 1999-122555 28 Apr 1999
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
OTHER SOURCE: WPI: 2001-161980 [17]
AN 2001-07423 BIOTECHDS
AB A ***galactose*** - ***transferase*** is new. It ***transfers*** a ***galactose*** residue froma ***galactose*** donor to the C4 site of the receptor beta-D-xylose residue. It does not ***transfer*** a ***galactose*** residue froma ***galactose*** donor to the following receptors: N-acetylglucosamine, ***N*** - ***acetylgalactosamine*** , ***galactose*** , alpha-D-xylose and glucosylceramide residue. The protein ***sequence*** isclaimed

where at least one amino acid is replaced, deleted, inserted or rearranged. The protein has enzyme activity. Also claimed are: a DNA encoding the protein; a ***recombinant*** vector carrying the DNA; a ***transformed*** cell prepared by introducing the above DNA or the vector to a host cell; and a ***method*** of ***producing*** the protein in which the host cell is cultured. The enzyme is useful as a tool for the ***production*** of proteoglycan and glucosaminoglycan. In an example, the ***human*** ***galactose*** -***transferase*** XGalT-1 ***gene*** was ***cloned*** . Homologs to nematode sqv-3 ***gene*** were detected and the ***human*** homolog cDNA was isolated. A ***human*** cDNA library was screened by hybridization.

L13 ANSWER 6 OF 6 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2006 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
DUPLICATE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:27381686 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: O-glycosylation and cellular differentiation in a subpopulation of mucin-secreting HT-29 cell line
AUTHOR: Hennebicq-Reig S.; Tetaert D.; Soudan B.; Kim I.; Huet G.; Briand G.; Richet C.; Demeyer D.; Degand P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: D. Tetaert, BPCM, INSERM Unite No. 377, Batiment G Biserte, place de Verdun, 59045 Lille Cedex, France.
SOURCE: Experimental Cell Research, (1997), 235/1 (100-107), 37 reference(s)
CODEN: ECREAL ISSN: 0014-4827
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 1997:27381686 BIOTECHNO
AB Malignant ***transformation*** of epithelial cells is associated with abnormal glycosylation of mucins. The aim of this work was to evaluate the changes in the O-glycosylation ***processes*** during differentiation of tumor cells by performing in vitro reactions using crude microsomal preparations obtained from a subpopulation of HT-29 cells capable of differentiating into mucin- secreting cells (HT-29 MTX cells). The reactions of O-glycosylation were carried out at different times of culture: before confluence (Day 5), when cells are still undifferentiated, and after confluence (Day 21), when cells display a mucin-secreting phenotype. As acceptor for the UDP- ***N*** -***acetylgalactosamine*** :polypeptide N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase (GalNAc ***transferase***), the peptide motif TTSAPTTS (tandem repeat deduced from MUC5AC ***human*** gastric ***gene*** , ***expressed*** in HT29 MTX cells) was used. A higher rate of enzyme activity was observed in preconfluent cells, and analysis by capillary electrophoresis and electrospray mass spectrometry showed a different pattern of galactosaminylation in pre- and postconfluent cells. Core 1 ***UDP*** - ***galactose*** :N-acetyl-.alpha.-galactosaminyl-R ***3*** -. ***beta*** .- ***galactosyltransferase*** (***3*** -. ***beta*** .- ***galactosyltransferase***) activity also decreased with the differentiation, whereas CMP-neuraminic acid: ***galactose*** -.beta.-1, 3-N-acetyl-.alpha.-galactosaminyl-R 3- .alpha.-sialyltransferase activity increased. In comparison, the evolving ***process*** of mucin biosynthesis was tested by the analysis of purified mucins of HT-29 MTX cells, in amino acid and carbohydrate composition, and immunoreactivity assays using several antibodies and lectins. The results suggested that (i) no muncins were detected at Day 5, while the GalNAc ***transferase*** and ***3*** -. ***beta*** .- ***galactosyltransferase*** activities were already at high rates; (ii) the mucins purified from postconfluent cells showed a high content of sialic acid in an .alpha.-2,3-linkage to ***galactose*** residues; and (iii) cellular differentiation seemed to be accompanied by more regulated ***processes*** of glycosylation. This study of the O-glycosylation in HT-29 MTX cells is thus an interesting approach to analyzing the regulation of mucin biosynthesis during cellular differentiation.